

THE SENTINEL

W. E. PELL, Editor. SEATON GALE, Editor. Thursday Evening, Nov. 29, 1866.

Reproduction

We publish to-day a communication signed 'Herford,' from a gentleman of age and experience who claims it, on that account, and because both sides should be heard. He disclaims being a repudiator, but urges the arguments and pleas of all the repudiators. We are as deeply interested in the relief of the people as he or any other man can be, yet we have failed to discover the honesty, patriotism or justice which must be obtained by a positive violation of the Constitution of the United States and those sound principles of honor and personal integrity, which are inculcated in the Word of God. We know no 'higher law,' nor no law of necessity, which the Book of Books does not allow.

If the National government at the same time it destroyed our property, forced us to abolish slavery, and to repudiate the State war debt, had absolved every man and State, so forced, from indebtedness, then no complaint could have been urged against individuals for the non-payment of their debts. But the course of the government is no legitimate plea for the non-fulfillment of State or individual obligations whom are able to pay. If we are not able, then the question arises, but still as honest people we are obliged to do the best we can. Creditors were as much injured by the results of the war and the action of the government, as debtors. Our losses are general, and are the results of the wise or the foolish course of the Southern States. We determined to take the consequences of revolt, and however unjust or unwise the action of the government may have been, the results are no worse than we were advised they would be, if we failed in our attempt. Hence it strikes us, that upon this plea, our complaints are not legitimate. But look at the consequences, if we attempt repudiation or any course which absolves debtors from just and legal responsibility, without the consent of creditors. Look at the thousands of widows and orphans, entirely innocent as to the war, from whom every vestige of support is to be swept, if we repudiate! If a plan could be devised by which sharper, shynocks and skinflints could only get their just dues, then it might be done, if we could devise an honest or constitutional plan of effecting it.

We repeat what we have often said, our people must have indulgence and protection from skylocks, and then the creditors in view of our condition, should be ready to compromise and sympathize with the debtors.

Gov. Worth's Organ

The Standard has repeatedly called the Southern Gov. Worth's organ, and we have as repeatedly denied it. In reply to an article of ours in relation to Hon. John Pool, it again speaks of this paper as Gov. Worth's organ. We re-affirm what we have often said, the Standard is an independent journal, and utters editorially the views of its editors only. Whenever we speak, by authority of Gov. Worth or any one else, we invariably say so in direct terms. We know that the most friendly personal relations exist between Gov. Worth and all the gentlemen who were voted for by U. S. Senator by the Legislature, and of all of them, Mr. Pool included, who were nominated and voted for as Senator, voted for Gov. Worth at the late elections.

We know also that Gov. Worth entertains the highest respect for the loyalty and good sense of the General Assembly, and in its ability to elect proper persons to fill any post in their choice, and, therefore, has not attempted, nor will attempt, to influence their action in the election of any officer. Were he to do so, we should be foremost to condemn his course. He has his opinions and is entitled to them, and will not hesitate to give them when called on, but in no instance has he or will he use the influence of his position, to effect the election of any officer of the State. We are quite sure some of the candidates in this or in any other case, would desire him to act otherwise.

We have just space to say this much. At another time, we shall ventilate the Standard of to-day, in more particular than one. Its madness and bad temper and mischievous course, require depletion and the cold water bath.

SOUTHERN OPINION.—The New York Times under this head, publishes a most able and interesting letter from Hon. D. F. Swain, of our University to Hon. B. F. Perry of South Carolina, on the proposed constitutional amendment. We shall take pleasure in laying it before our readers as soon as possible.

GRESHAM'S FEMALE COLLEGE.—We hope our readers, who are interested in the rebuilding of this institution, did not fail to read the appeal of Rev. A. W. Mangum, in our yesterday's issue. The object of the friends of that institution commends itself to the sympathies of all who are interested in female education in this State.

NEW ROUTE.—The reader's attention is called to the new schedule of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, by which the passengers are not delayed here now as heretofore. The route north is now unobstructed by delays.

WE WOULD SPECIALLY call the attention of the Post Master General and all concerned to the delay of the Northern mail at this point, some 13 or 14 hours. Now that the B. & O. R. R. connects at night here with the N. C. R. R. mail train, it is manifestly proper that the mail should go on at once, instead of being detained here that length of time.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The day has been generally observed in this city. The Churches were open for morning service, and the stores and places of business generally closed. Circumstances imperiously prevented a suspension of the Sentinel to-day.

Senate Vote for U. S. Senator, in Joint Assembly, Wednesday Nov. 29th, 1866.

FIRST BALLOT. For Mr. Manly.—Messrs. Avery, Battle, Brown, Clark, Cunningham, Edwards, Hall, Harris, of Franklin, Kelly, Koonce, Love, Moore, Thompson, Thornton and Wiggins—15. For Mr. Smith.—Messrs. Adams, Barnes, Berry, Ferry, Hill, Matthews, Paschal, Perkins, Robbins, Spencer, Willey and Williams—12. For Mr. Pool.—Messrs. Bullock, Cowles, Etheridge, Gash, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Respass, Richardson and Sneed—9. For Mr. Ashe.—Messrs. Speaker, Covington, Johnston, Lloyd, Marshall, McCorike, McLean and McRae—8. For Mr. Wright.—Mr. Wilcox. For Mr. Gilmer.—Mr. Speed.

SECOND BALLOT. For Mr. Manly.—Messrs. Avery, Battle, Brown, Clark, Covington, Cunningham, Edwards, Hall, Harris, of Franklin, Kelly, Koonce, Love, Lloyd, Marshall, McRae, Moore, Thompson, Thornton, Wiggins and Wilson—20. For Mr. Smith.—Messrs. Adams, Barnes, Berry, Ferry, Hill, Johnston, Matthews, McCorike, McLean, Paschal, Perkins, Robbins, Spencer, Willey and Williams—15.

THIRD BALLOT. For Mr. Pool.—Messrs. Bullock, Cowles, Etheridge, Gash, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Matthews, Respass, Richardson, Sneed—10. For Mr. Smith.—Messrs. Speaker, Barnes, Berry, Ferry, Hill, McLean, Perkins, Robbins, Spencer, Willey, Williams—11.

FOURTH BALLOT. For Mr. Manly.—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Battle, Barnes, Berry, Brown, Clark, Covington, Cunningham, Edwards, Etheridge, Ferry, Hill, Harris, of Franklin, Johnston, Kelly, Koonce, Love, Lloyd, Marshall, McCorike, McLean, McRae, Moore, Paschal, Thompson, Thornton, Wiggins, Williams and Wilson—30. For Mr. Smith.—Messrs. Speaker, Hill, Perkins, Robbins and Willey—6.

FIFTH BALLOT. For Mr. Pool.—Messrs. Bullock, Cowles, Gash, Harris, of Rutherford, Jones, Matthews, Respass, Richardson and Sneed—9.

House Vote for U. S. Senator, in Joint Assembly, Wednesday Nov. 28, 1866.

FIRST BALLOT. For Mr. Manly.—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Autry, Baker, Barden, Clark, Cowan, Daniel, Durham, Everett, Ford, Garris, Granberry, Hutchison, Judkins, Kennan, Latham, of Craven, Long, Martin, McClammy, McGowan, Morrill, Peables, Perry, of Carteret, Richardson, Scott, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Stone, Turnbull, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield and Woodard—34. For Mr. Smith.—Messrs. Black, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Crawford, of Macon, Davis, Davidson, Galloway, Gorman, Guss, Harding, Harper, Henderson, Hodnett, Holderby, Houston, Jones, Kelsey, Latham, of Washington, Lee, Lowe, Luttrell, of Wake, Rogers, Rountree, Russ, Scoggins, Stevenson, Teague, Vestal, Wilson, of Forsyth, Williams, of Yancey, Womble and York—24.

SECOND BALLOT. For Mr. Pool.—Messrs. Ashworth, Besley, Blythe, Bright, Bryson, Carson, Freeman, Galloway, Gambrill, Garrett, Godwin, Hinnett, Horton, of Watauga, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Logan, Lyon, Moore, of Chatham, Morton, Morrisset, Perry, of Wake, Rogers, Rountree, Russ, Scoggins, Stevenson, Teague, Vestal, Wilson, of Forsyth, Williams, of Yancey, Womble and York—24.

THIRD BALLOT. For Mr. Manly.—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Autry, Baker, Barden, Brown, Chadwick, Clark, Cowan, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Daniel, Durham, Everett, Ford, Garris, Granberry, Hutchison, Judkins, Kennan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Long, Martin, McClammy, McRae, Morrill, Peables, Perry, of Carteret, Richardson, Scott, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Stone, Sudderth, Turnbull, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield and Woodard—39.

FOURTH BALLOT. For Mr. Pool.—Messrs. Ashworth, Besley, Blythe, Bright, Bryson, Carson, Freeman, Galloway, Gambrill, Garrett, Godwin, Hinnett, Horton, of Watauga, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Logan, Lyon, Moore, of Chatham, Morton, Morrisset, Perry, of Wake, Rogers, Rountree, Russ, Scoggins, Stevenson, Teague, Vestal, Wilson, of Forsyth, Williams, of Yancey, Womble and York—33.

FIFTH BALLOT. For Mr. Manly.—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Autry, Baker, Boyd, Brown, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Cowan, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Daniel, Davis, Durham, Everett, Ford, Garris, Granberry, Hutchison, Judkins, Kennan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Long, Martin, McClammy, McGowan, McRae, Morrill, Peables, Reinhardt, Richardson, Scott, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Stone, Turnbull, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Williams, of Martin, and Woodard—43.

SIXTH BALLOT. For Mr. Smith.—Messrs. Ashworth, Besley, Blythe, Bright, Bryson, Carson, Freeman, Galloway, Gambrill, Garrett, Godwin, Hinnett, Horton, of Watauga, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Logan, Lyon, Moore, of Chatham, Morton, Morrisset, Perry, of Wake, Rogers, Rountree, Russ, Scoggins, Stevenson, Teague, Vestal, Wilson, of Forsyth, Williams, of Yancey, Womble and York—33.

SEVENTH BALLOT. For Mr. Pool.—Messrs. Ashworth, Besley, Blythe, Bright, Bryson, Carson, Freeman, Galloway, Gambrill, Garrett, Godwin, Hinnett, Horton, of Watauga, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Logan, Lyon, Moore, of Chatham, Morton, Morrisset, Perry, of Wake, Rogers, Rountree, Russ, Scoggins, Stevenson, Teague, Vestal, Wilson, of Forsyth, Williams, of Yancey, Womble and York—33.

EIGHTH BALLOT. For Mr. Manly.—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Autry, Baker, Barden, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Cowan, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Daniel, Durham, Everett, Ford, Garris, Granberry, Hutchison, Judkins, Kennan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Long, Martin, McClammy, McGowan, McRae, Morrill, Peables, Reinhardt, Richardson, Scott, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Stone, Turnbull, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Williams, of Martin, and Woodard—44.

NINTH BALLOT. For Mr. Manly.—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Autry, Baker, Barden, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Cowan, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Daniel, Durham, Everett, Ford, Garris, Granberry, Hutchison, Judkins, Kennan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Long, Martin, McClammy, McGowan, McRae, Morrill, Peables, Reinhardt, Richardson, Scott, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Stone, Turnbull, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Williams, of Martin, and Woodard—44.

TENTH BALLOT. For Mr. Manly.—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Autry, Baker, Barden, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Cowan, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Daniel, Durham, Everett, Ford, Garris, Granberry, Hutchison, Judkins, Kennan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Long, Martin, McClammy, McGowan, McRae, Morrill, Peables, Reinhardt, Richardson, Scott, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Stone, Turnbull, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Williams, of Martin, and Woodard—44.

ELEVENTH BALLOT. For Mr. Manly.—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Autry, Baker, Barden, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Cowan, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Daniel, Durham, Everett, Ford, Garris, Granberry, Hutchison, Judkins, Kennan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Long, Martin, McClammy, McGowan, McRae, Morrill, Peables, Reinhardt, Richardson, Scott, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Stone, Turnbull, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Williams, of Martin, and Woodard—44.

TWELFTH BALLOT. For Mr. Manly.—Messrs. Speaker, Allen, Autry, Baker, Barden, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Brown, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Cowan, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Daniel, Durham, Everett, Ford, Garris, Granberry, Hutchison, Judkins, Kennan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Long, Martin, McClammy, McGowan, McRae, Morrill, Peables, Reinhardt, Richardson, Scott, Simpson, Smith, of Duplin, Stone, Turnbull, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitfield, Williams, of Martin, and Woodard—44.

Whitley, Williams, of Martin, Williams, of Pitt and Woodard—61.

For Mr. Pool.—Messrs. Ashworth, Besley, Blythe, Bright, Bryson, Carson, Freeman, Galloway, Gambrill, Garrett, Godwin, Hinnett, Horton, of Watauga, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Logan, Lyon, Moore, of Chatham, Morton, Morrisset, Perry, of Wake, Rogers, Rountree, Russ, Scoggins, Stevenson, Teague, Vestal, Wilson, of Forsyth, Williams, of Yancey, Womble and York—33.

THIRTEENTH BALLOT. For Mr. Smith.—Messrs. Black, Crawford, of Macon, Davidson, Gorman, Guss, Harding, Harper, Houston, Kelsey, Latham, of Washington, Lowe, May, McArthur, Morehead, Rosebro, Shelton, Smith, of Guilford, Stevenson, Umstead, Walker and Williams, of Harnett—21. Mr. Logan voted for Mr. Thomas—1.

State Agricultural Society.

RALEIGH, Nov. 27, 1866. The N. C. State Agricultural Society met this evening in the Hall of the House of Commons, at 7 o'clock. The President, Dr. W. R. Holt, took the chair, and after advertising to the sad causes which had interrupted the annual meeting of the Society and the State Fair for the past six years, he congratulated the Society upon its present meeting, and spoke of the pleasure it afforded him to meet them again, and the importance of renewed and united efforts, to foster the interests of the Society and restore it to its former prosperity and usefulness. Every man, woman and child in the State, was more immediately interested in the success of the Society than at any former period, and he hoped there would be a corresponding interest manifested by all, and that every county in the State would form auxiliary Societies, and be represented hereafter in our annual meetings. He suggested that measures should be adopted to secure that the restoration of the Fair grounds now occupied by the military authorities of the United States, and a sufficient sum to put them in order, and to insure the usual aid extended by the State, viz: \$1,500.

There not being a quorum present, on motion of Maj. R. S. Tucker, the by-law requiring annual members to pay \$2 was suspended, and all present were invited to become members of the Society, with the privilege of paying the fee at the next annual Fair. A large number responded.

On motion of Gen. W. R. Cox, all the old officers were re-elected by acclamation. President, Dr. W. R. Holt; Vice Presidents, Dr. E. A. Crump, S. F. Patterson, R. R. Bridger, and W. B. Wadsworth; Treasurer, Fab J. Hutchins; Recording Secretary, P. F. Pescud.

The President appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Executive committee, viz: Gen. W. R. Cox, Maj. R. S. Tucker, J. W. B. Watson, David Hinton, W. R. Pool, D. M. Barringer, of Wake, Dr. J. E. Williamson, of Caswell, Thos. Walton, of Burke, P. E. Smith, of Halifax and J. L. Bridgers of Edgecombe.

The following resolutions were adopted: On motion of Maj. R. S. Tucker, a committee of five were appointed to confer with the military authorities and to request them to restore the Fair grounds to the Society. Committee, Messrs. Tucker, K. P. Battle, Russ, Cox and W. D. Johnston.

On motion of G. W. Whitfield a committee of five gentlemen were appointed to correspond with the Presidents of the several railroads, in the State, on the necessity and importance of reducing the freights on fertilizers and agricultural implements to the lowest rate practicable, and to report the result as soon as possible to the Executive committee for publication. Committee, Messrs. Tucker, S. S. Royster, J. D. Whitford, D. M. Barringer, R. S. Tucker and J. M. Towles.

On motion of G. W. Whitfield, Resolved, That the Executive committee be instructed to communicate with the chairman of the County Courts in the State, urging them to have their respective counties represented at the annual meetings of the Society by one or more delegates.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the subject of producing fertilizers in this State, to be sold to the farmer at a fair remuneration. Committee, Messrs. G. W. Whitfield, D. M. Barringer and J. L. Bridgers.

On motion of Gen. W. R. Cox, Resolved, That after the committee appointed by the President, to confer with the United States authorities, in relation to the Fair grounds, shall have reported to him, that the same are ready to be re-occupied by the Society, that he appoint two or more discreet and energetic persons in each county, to canvass their counties for the purpose of obtaining necessary funds for putting the grounds in proper condition.

Resolved, That these parties be requested to report to the Treasurer of this Society (F. J. Hutchins), as early as practicable, the success of their efforts. The Society were entertained by interesting addresses from the following gentlemen, viz: The President, Dr. Holt, on the cultivation of the Grass—Improved Mowing Apparatus and other Agricultural Machinery, which he has used with abundant success.

Gen. Cox urged the importance of united and increased efforts, a liberal contribution of time and money to re-establish the Society and make it the pride of the State. He pledged \$50. Maj. J. P. H. Russ made some remarks in that happy manner peculiar to him, on the pleasure it afforded him to see the Society re-established and re-established on a firm basis, and he pledged \$20.

Mr. Woodard said Edgemoor would rejoice to learn the State Society was re-organized, and arrangements would be made to have an annual Fair at the appointed time, and that no county in the State felt a deeper interest in the success of the Society, or would make more liberal donations to insure it. He also pledged \$50.

Mr. G. B. Harris made an extended speech on the folly of any longer relying upon negro labor in the cultivation of the soil, the establishing of manufacturing establishments and the building up of our towns and cities, and urged upon the Society the great necessity and importance of offering inducements to foreigners and other white laborers to settle in our State, and he hoped measures would be instituted at once to induce them to come without delay.

The Society was much interested in the remarks of Mr. G. W. Whitfield on the subject of Fertilizers, and the necessity of urging the Railroad Companies to put down the price of transportation on them and farming implements. He alluded to the vast amount of shells and salt on our coast, which, at a trifling expense, could be converted into rich manure at a smaller cost, than that which was imported into the State at a higher price. He hoped gentlemen of enterprise would seriously consider the subject and report the success of their experiments at a very early day.

How: Dr. Barringer entertained the meeting with some very appropriate remarks in which he exhibited unabated zeal and interest in the welfare of the Society. There being no further business, the Society, on motion of Maj. Russ, adjourned to meet on 15th October, 1867. W. R. HOLT, President. P. F. PESCUD, Secretary. The papers of the State will please publish.

For the Seating.

Messrs. Editors:—You will please allow me a small space in your Daily, through which I wish to communicate a very few thoughts to the public. It is a fact, well known to the thoughtful and reflecting people of the South, that the late disastrous war has rendered our situation, as a people, anything but enviable. It is generally believed that the present indebtedness of the people of this State is such, that should the effort to collect, on the part of the creditor, be general, the result will be disastrous beyond description. What, then, is the best method to pursue, to ward off the impending bankruptcy of the almost entire community? This is an important question, and one which I should be much pleased to have satisfactorily answered. True, we have what is called a stay-law; but it seems to me the people will be but little benefited by its operations, for there appears to be a pretty general disposition, on the part of creditors, to rush to the law, for the purpose, (as they say,) of ascertaining what claim is good, and which is insolvent, running the poor helpless debtor to unnecessary costs, which, if the creditor would act wisely, he might, in time, by friendly and judicious management of the debtor apply to his own benefit; thereby not only saving the feelings of the honest debtor, who is trying hard to pay what he owes, but saving the costs to him, which he would doubtless feel glad of having it in his power to pay to his kind creditor. If there were that amount of human kindness in the bosom of our fellow man, that would enable him to extend to his unfortunate fellow the principles of the golden rule, had as our situation is admitted to be, I entertain not a doubt, that by the energy and industry of our people being brought to bear upon the limited resources which have been left them by our late struggle for independence, they would in a few short years be enabled to meet all their liabilities. But in the absence of even a slight hope that the pure milk of human nature is covering the veins of many of our bond-holders, what will the people do? Echo answers what?

The most unobtrusive man, see that if these hungry money lovers, and heartless worshipers at the shrine of mammon, are allowed to prosecute their designs, the entire country, save the few who have been more fortunate than the masses, will be utterly bankrupt. Witness, for instance, the situation of the good people of Alabama and South Carolina at this time. Men there, who, prior to the war, were wealthy, saved nothing in the general wreck but their lands, which have recently been sold from them by the Sheriff, at not, perhaps, one hundredth part of the amount paid for them in better times. These are facts, and to be contemplated.

There has been a good deal said, recently, about repudiation. This I am opposed to on principle. I believe it to be unconstitutional, and therefore oppose it, but if no other means can be obtained at the hands of the creditor, if he is not willing to compromise with his honest and willing-to-pay debtors, if it were in his power to do so, I say make him loose the entire debt, and for the following reasons, to wit: I said I was opposed to it, and so I am, if I can do any better. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Lincoln, late President of the United States, in his first inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress, said he had nothing to do with the institution of slavery in the States where it existed, &c. Why did he say this? Evidently because he knew the Constitution of the United States forbade it. The fundamental law of the land was at war with such an idea. Why, then, did he issue his proclamation, saying to the world that slavery should be abolished at a time therein specified? He had, as above stated, ignored its constitutionality. He said it became a military necessity, and to save the Union, he took from us of the South our property, thereby placing it out of our power to pay our debts, which were honestly contracted and upon the credit or faith of that very property, which he has thus summarily divested us of. Now, Messrs. Editors, I think there is, to say the least, some plausibility in the idea, that we have arrived at such troublesome times, that although we ignore its constitutionality with all our hearts, we see a pecuniary necessity for repudiation.

The United States Constitution is but a bit of parchment, containing what used to be honored by us all, but now, alas! with many it seems to have become a dead letter. This being the case, I have arrived at the conclusion that the State of North Carolina has as much right to set aside the teachings of her constitution for the time being, for specific purposes, as has the Congress of the United States to set aside that of the nation. Let us, therefore, set upon the policy of the late President, and if the creditors cannot be brought to reasonable terms with the honest and willing-to-pay debtor, let us make him lose the whole debt. The people are "the many-headed" monster,—they make constitutions and they make laws. Some thing must be done and that soon, or our people are ruined. For one, I am willing to do any plan that can be adopted for the relief of the masses. HERTFORD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

SHALL NOT BE QUESTIONED!

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT IS RENDERED.

E. L. HARDING sold the best Clothing in North Carolina and now his successors

R. B. ANDREWS & CO. Sell the same reliable fabrics—the most approved styles at

LOWEST PRICES;

all made up under the supervision of HARDING, BALDWIN & CO.

NEW YORK.

THE PUBLIC generally are invited to call and see the

NEW ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GARMENTS.

Now Opening. PRICES LOW—quality and make unsurpassed, at

R. B. ANDREWS & CO'S, Clothing and Furnishing House, Nov 29-66

HORSE STOLEN.

\$50 REWARD.

CITIZEN from the subscription State's notice and of the stolen horse, the English stall, named Marquis, sold on the 26th of May 1866, one brown horse, 4 years old, with a white blaze, a little white in his face, long bushy tail, having been trinned, horse well before, round body. Throws his tail far behind somewhat awkwardly, and a small white stall.

Any information which may lead to the recovery of said horse will be liberally paid for, or a reward of \$50 will be paid for the delivery of said horse. MORDECAI SEARS, Nov 29-66

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY who has considerable experience as a teacher, desires a situation in a family or Seminary. Address, COL. W. BINGHAM, Melroseville, N. C.

QUESTIONS HO—I AM NOW in daily receipt of

My Sheet First Prize OSTERS, I will retail them to regular customers at ONE DOLLAR AND SIXTY CENTS per gallon. W. BOGERT ANDREWS, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Oct 31-66

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

OF THE SEASON.

FOURTH AND LAST

GRAND OPENING

OF DRY GOODS.

THIS FALL.

Having attended the closing Dry Goods auction sales in New York last week, and bought largely many of the goods at over one hundred per cent. less than similar Goods early in the season, I am now prepared to offer the largest and best assortment of the season at fully 50 to 100 per cent. less than at any previous time this season.

I would also state the late purchases are far superior in quality, style and fabric to anything offered in this market this season.

I will also reduce the price of the present stock to correspond with the heavy decline in the price of all kinds of Dry Goods. You will now have an opportunity from the best and largest stock in Virginia at prices that cannot be paralleled.

I will enumerate a few of the prices, that you may form some idea of what you can do. You can buy good plain Colored Silks for \$1, worth early in the season \$1.50.

You can buy elegant Colored Silks for \$1.50, worth \$2.50 early in the season.

You can buy any Silk in stock for which we asked \$2.50 to \$3, for \$1.75 to \$2.

You can buy beautiful real Zaffetta for \$3, worth \$5 early in the season.

You can buy magnificent Rept and Cordes Silk, in solid colors, \$3 to \$3.50, worth early in the season from \$5 to \$6.

You can buy super Black Ground Silks, with colored embroidered spots, for \$3.50. The same also in Colored Ground. These silks are the newest styles in market, and worthy the attention of the ladies.

You can buy Black Silks for \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50. The same goods have been sold in this place this season from 50 cents to \$1.50 per yard more money.

You can buy any kind of Silk at Smith's at a saving of from \$5 to \$10 per dress.

You can buy all wool Delaines; in all colors, at Smith's, for 50 cents. They are worth it in gold.

You can buy best and newest style of Delaines at Smith's for 25 cents; plain Colored Cashmeres at 25 cents; solid Colored Delaines, in brilliant figures, at 30 cents; worth 50 cents; good Empress Cloths in cotton and wool for 40 cents, worth 75 cents; & 4 Alpaca 50 cents, worth 75 cents to \$1.

You can buy real all wool Rept Empress Cloth for 50 cents, worth \$1.50. You can buy the finest Empress Cloth imported for \$1. I have sold such goods early in the season for \$2.

You can buy real Velour Rept, a new thing, for \$7.50, worth \$2.50.

You can buy Elastine, best goods imported for the best trade, for \$1.25, worth \$2.

You can buy real French Merinos for \$1 per yard, same goods cost me early in the season \$1.50.

You can buy any kind of Dress Goods at Smith's as low as anywhere in this country.

You can buy the latest styles of Cloaks, Baquinets and Paletots at Smith's, and save from \$5 to \$10.

You will find the best assortment of Shawls at Smith's, from \$2.50 to \$40.

You can buy the best Linen Handkerchiefs ever offered in this market for the price for 15, 16, 18, 20 and 25 cents.

The handsomest ladies' real Merino Scarfs ever seen, with broche ends, are at Smith's, prices from 75 cents to \$2.

The best Blankets in Virginia for the money are at Smith's.

The best winter heavy Flannels can be found at Smith's.

The largest assortment of Cashmeres, Satinets, and pantalon goods generally, is at Smith's.

Over 3,000 Neckties, pure silk and new style, at Smith's, for 25 cents each.

You can find the best all wool two-ply Carpets at Smith's for \$1.25.

The celebrated reversible-feed, self-adjusting, tension Florence Sewing Machine is for sale at Smith's, who is general agent for Virginia and North Carolina. It is to be hoped that all in want of goods in our line, will give us a call. They will then have the proof of the above statements.

THOMAS SMITH, 25 Ecomore street, Petersburg, Va. Nov 29-66

THE NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE

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